



2007
HEALTH REGULATIONS
FOR THE TOWN OF LITCHFIELD, NH

Recodified March 1986

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100 *AN ORDINANCE GOVERNING SEWAGE OR WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS*

Under the provision of Chapter 147:1 RSA, the following regulations for governing the installation inspection and maintenance of Sewage or Waste Disposal systems for the health and safety of the people of Litchfield are to be adhered to:

Individual Sewage Disposal Systems

100.1 General:

The individual sewage disposal system shall consist of a house sewer, a septic tank, a distribution box, an acceptable absorption system (subsurface absorption field or subsurface absorption bed), or other system approved by the Health Officer.

100.2 Objective:

To provide an adequate and safe sewage disposal installation which is located and constructed so as to avoid contamination of existing or future water source or water supply.

120 *(Reserved)*

130 *LOCATION AND INSTALLATION*

130.1 Location and installation of the sewage disposal system shall be such that, with reasonable maintenance, it will function in a sanitary manner and will not create a nuisance, health hazard or endanger the safety of any domestic water supply. Consideration shall be given to the size and shape of the lot, slope of natural and finished grade, depth and fluctuation of groundwater at all seasons of the year, proximity of existing or future water supplies, on-site structures and possible expansion of the system.

130.2 The system shall not be located closer than the minimum distance as per Table I.

TABLE I

From	Minimum Distances in Feet		
	Septic Tank	Absorption Field	Absorption Bed
Well (1)	*75	100	100
Public Water Supply	75	100	100
Community Water Supply Well	200	200	200
Foundation Wall	9	20	20
Stream, Lake or Swamp	75	75	75
Property Line	10	10	10
Water Line	10	10	10

*Septic tank may be located less than 75 feet from a well with permission of the Health Officer, but only when that part of the system which is within 75 feet of well is sealed by using H.D. Cast Iron pipe with lead joints. In no case shall a septic tank be located closer than thirty feet (30') from a well.

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- 130.3 No drinking water supply shall be located within twenty feet (20') of the property line or within 100 feet of a soil absorption disposal system or fifty feet (50') from road (salt).
- 130.4 Installation in low swampy areas, areas with high water table (permanent, fluctuating or seasonal), areas with ledge rock or areas which are subject to flooding are not acceptable. However, areas with high water tables it may be filled to a minimum of 54" (below bottom of pipe) above the water table with satisfactory material and to the satisfaction of the Board of Health.
- 130.5 Water table shall be at least three feet (3') below bottom of disposal system.
- 130.6 The system shall be designed to receive all sanitary sewage (bathroom, kitchen and laundry) from a dwelling. Footing or roof drainage shall not enter any part of the system.

140 MATERIALS

- 140.1 Materials used in the construction of the septic tank, absorption field and bed shall be durable, new, sound, and not subject to rapid corrosion.
- 140.2 Pipe, pipe fittings and similar materials shall comply with the National Plumbing Code, ASA-A 40.8.

150 HOUSE SEWER

The house sewer shall have water-tight joints. It shall be on a grade of not less than 1/8 inch per foot. Ells or bends of 90° or greater will not be acceptable. Clean cuts shall be installed in accordance with National Plumbing Code ASA-A 40.8.

160 SEPTIC TANK

- 160.1 Design shall provide adequate volume for settling, for sludge and scum storage and access for cleaning. The structural designs and materials used shall be in accordance with generally accepted good engineering practice, providing a sound, durable tank which will safely sustain all dead and live loads and liquid and earth pressure involved in each case. The Health Officer may require a test for water tightness as evidence that construction meets this objective.
- 160.2 Clean cuts over baffles shall be mandatory.
- 160.3 Liquid capacity shall be based on the number of bedrooms proposed, or that can be reasonably anticipated in the dwelling and shall be at least that shown in Table II.

TABLE II

Minimum Capacity for Septic Tanks	
Number of Bedrooms	Minimum Liquid Capacity Below Outlet (Gallons)
2 or less	750
3	900
4	1000
4 plus	Each bedroom add 150

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- 160.4 The liquid depth of the tank or a compartment thereof shall be not less than thirty inches (30"). A liquid depth greater than six feet (6') shall not be considered in determining tank capacity.
- 160.5 Inlet connections shall be submerged or baffled to divert incoming sewage toward the bottom of the tank.
- 160.6 Outlet connections of the tank shall be baffled to obtain effective retention of scum and sludge. The use of 90° elbows is prohibited.
- 160.7 The inlet inverts shall be at least one inch (1") above the outlet invert.
- 160.8 The tank shall be constructed so that the gases generated in the tank, absorption field and bed can easily flow back to the main building stack.
- 160.9 Metal septic tanks shall not be used.
- 160.10 Provide sufficient soil over the top of a septic tank to permit grass growth and to control odors. Minimum depth below finish grade is six inches (6") and shall be no more than eighteen inches (18") below finish grade, unless otherwise approved by the Health Officer.
- 160.11 Tank shall be set level on undisturbed or well compacted ground to maintain inlet and outlet inverts.

170 SUBSURFACE ABSORPTION FIELDS

- 170.1 Location of absorption field should be in an unobstructed area and shall comply with the minimum distances given in Table I. Where free draining granular permeable soil formations are encountered, the Health Officer may increase the 200-foot distance to protect a water supply.
- 170.2 Minimum absorption area (total bottom area of trenches) of the absorption field shall be determined from the results of percolation tests conducted by a registered engineer or person acceptable to the Health Officer and certified to be correct and may be required to be observed by the Health Officer during the test taking period.
- 170.3 The trench bottom area required shall be determined by Table II, III-A and III-B.

TABLE III

Subsurface Absorption Fields (Minimum Required Trench Bottom Area Per Bedroom)	
Time in Minutes for Water to Fall One Inch (1") During Test	Minimum Required Area (Square Feet)
2 or less	100
3	135
4	170
5	210
10	225
15	240
30	265
Over 30	Unsuitable for Soil Disposal System

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TABLE III-A

<u>Type of Establishment</u>	<u>Gallons/Person/Day</u>
Additional kitchen wastes for non-resident boarders	20
Hotels without private baths	60
Hotels with private baths (2 persons per room)	70
Restaurants (toilet and kitchen waste per person)	7 to 10
Restaurants (kitchen wastes per meal served)	2-1/2 to 3
Additional for bars and cocktail lounges	2
Tourist camps or trailer parks with central bathhouse	45
Tourist courts or mobile home parks with individual bath unit	60
Resort camps (night and day) with limited plumbing	60
Luxury camps	100 to 160
Work or construction camps (semi permanent)	60
Day camps (no meals served)	25
Day schools without cafeterias, gymnasiums or showers	25
Day schools with cafeterias, but no gymnasiums and no showers	30
Day schools with cafeteria, gymnasiums and showers	35
Boarding schools	85 to 100
Day workers at schools and offices (per shift)	25
Hospitals	160 to 260
Institutions other than hospitals	85 to 135
Factories (gallons per person per shift, exclusive of industrial waste)	25 to 45
Picnic parks (toilet waste only, per picnicker), picnic parks with bathhouses, showers and flush toilets)	20
Swimming pools with bathhouses	20
Country clubs (per resident member)	125
Country clubs (per non-resident member present)	25
Motels (per bed space)	50
Motels with bath, toilet and kitchen wastes	60
Drive-in theaters (per car space)	10
Movie theaters (per auditorium seat)	10
Self service laundries (per wash, i.e. per customer)	60
Stores (per toilet room)	400
Service stations (per vehicle served)	5

TABLE III-B

<u>Percolation Rate (Time in minutes for water to fall one inch (1")).</u>	<u>Maximum rate of sewage application (gallons per square foot per day) for standard trenches and beds</u>
2 or less	2.9
3	2.5
4	2.2
5	1.6
10	1.3
15	0.9
30	0.8
Over 30	unsuitable for soil absorption disposal systems.

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170.4 Leaching areas for institutions, recreational areas and other establishments shall be determined by the quantities of sewage flow. Table III-A gives the minimum capacity for each type of use. Table III-B gives the allowable rate of sewage application to a soil absorption system.

170.5 That portion of an absorption trench below the top of the distribution pipe shall be in natural or acceptably stabilized earth.

Acceptable stabilization may be achieved by using material which is defined as GW, GP, SW, or SP by the Unified Soils Classification System. The Health Officer may require special precautions, including tests if other soils are used.

170.6 All trenches in an absorption field shall comply with Table IV.

TABLE IV

Size and Minimum Spacing for Disposal Trenches

<u>Width of Trench at Bottom</u>	<u>Minimum Spacing of Trenches (Ft. O.C.)</u>
12-18 inches	6.0
18-24 inches	6.5
24-30 inches	7.0
30-36 inches	7.5

170.7 Subsurface absorption fields shall conform with the details listed in Table V.

TABLE V

Subsurface Absorption Field Construction Details

<u>Items</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
Number of lateral trenches	--	2
Length of trenches	100'	--
Width of trenches	36"	12"
Depth of tile lined bottom	30"	18"
Slope of tile lined bottom	2"/100	level
Depth of coarse material under pipe	--	12"
Over pipe	--	2"
Size of filter material	20.5"	3/4"
Depth of backfill over system	22"	12"

170.8 Fields in Flat Areas:

In locations where the slope of the ground over the absorption field area is relatively flat (6 inches fall or less in any direction within the field area) the trenches shall be connected to produce a continuous system and the trench bottom shall be level.

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- 170.9 Fields in Sloping Ground:
- a. In locations where the ground over the absorption field area slopes (falls greater than six inches (6") in any direction within field area) a system of serial distribution trenches following the contours of the land will be used. The trenches will be installed at different elevations, but the bottom of each individual trench shall be level throughout its entire length.
 - b. Trenches shall be connected with a water-tight overflow line in such a manner that a trench will be filled with effluent to the depth of the coarse material before the effluent flows to the next lower trench.
 - c. The overflow line shall be a four-inch (4") water-tight line with direct connections to the distribution tiles in adjacent trenches. Distribution tile line shall have a level grade.
 - d. There shall be undisturbed earth between trenches. At the point where an overflow pipe leaves an absorption trench, the trench of this pipe shall be dug no deeper than the top of the coarse material interface. Overflow lines shall rest on undisturbed earth and backfill shall be carefully tamped.
 - e. The inlet to a trench should be placed as far as practical from the outlet (overflow) from the same trench.
- 170.10 Effluent from the septic tank shall be conducted to the absorption system through a water-right line with a grade of at least 1/4 inch per foot and not more than 3/4 inch per foot (unless a proper baffle is installed in a distribution box approved by the Health Officer) to the distribution box which shall be of sufficient size to accommodate the necessary field lateral lines. The invert of all outlets shall be level and the inlet invert shall be at least one inch (1") above the outlet invert.
- 170.11 Pipe used for the lines between the septic tank and the absorption field and all lines within ten feet (10') of dwellings and under paved areas shall comply with the National Plumbing Code ASA-A 40.8. Pipes used under driveways or other areas subject to heavy loads shall be installed to withstand the imposed loads and shall be water-tight. Such sections shall not be considered in determining the effective absorption area.
- 170.12 Pipe used in the absorption field shall comply with the National Plumbing Code ASA-A 40.8. The opening between joints shall be no greater than 1/4 inch.
- 170.13 All open joints shall be protected to effectively eliminate soil infiltration.
- 170.14 Filter material shall be of crushed stone, shall vary from 1/4 inch to 2-1/2 inches and shall be free from fines, dust, sand or clay. The filter material shall completely encase the tile or perforated pipe.
- 170.15 An effective barrier of straw or hay at least two inches (2") thick when compacted shall be placed over the filter material to prevent infiltration of the back fill.
- 170.16 Heavy equipment shall not be driven over the trenches during backfill or after completion of the absorption field.

180 *ABSORPTION BEDS*

- 180.1 The use of an absorption bed with a septic tank is acceptable only when necessary because of soil conditions and topography. The site for the bed construction shall be relatively flat.
- 180.2 Location of absorption beds, in addition to the general provisions under paragraph 130, shall comply with the minimum distances shown in Table I.
- 180.3 Effective absorption area of an absorption bed shall be calculated as bottom area.
- 180.4 Total bottom absorption area shall be determined from Table III, III-A, and III-B using results of percolation tests conducted in accordance with Section 190.3, percolation test.
- 180.5 The bottom of an absorption bed shall terminate in a porous formation at least four feet (4') in thickness.
- 180.6 No bed excavation shall extend to within three feet (3') above the highest known water table.
- 180.7 The construction of the absorption bed shall comply with Table VI.

TABLE VI

Absorption Bed Construction Details

<u>Item</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
Depth of backfill over bed	22"	12"
Depth of tile lines (bottom)	30"	18"
Slope of tile lines	0	level
Depth of filter material:		
under pipe		12"
over pipe		2"
Size of filter material	2-1/2"	3/4"
Effluent distribution line		2"
Distance between multiple pipes	6'	5'
Distance between pipe & side wall	3'	2'
Length of distribution line	100'	

- 180.8 An effective barrier of two inches (2") of compacted straw or hay shall be provided between the filter material and the backfill.
- 180.9 All backfilling shall be done from the back of the bed, or by hand, to avoid disarrangement and breakage of tile and barrier. Avoid reductionary natural absorptive compaction or smearing.

190 *PERCOLATION TESTS*

- 190.1 a. Prior to the approval of any subdivision, an adequate number of tests shall be made (one per three (3) acres or, if soil conditions indicate, a greater number will be required) to show clearly the absorptive ability of the soil throughout the tract, and shall be approved by the Health Officer.

- b. Each test hole shall be located by a key number on a topographical plan showing two-foot (2') contour intervals on land generally sloping two percent (2%) or less and a five foot (5') contour plan on land of generally greater slopes, at a scale of one inch equal to fifty feet (1" = 50').
- c. Subsurface exploration shall be made (one per three (3) areas, or if subsoil conditions indicate, a greater number will be required) to show clearly the type of soil existing beneath the absorption area. Explorations shall extend to a point at least ten feet (10') below the finish grade of the proposed absorption areas or to refusal.

190.2

Individual Lots:

- a. One (1) percolation test shall be made (or if site conditions so indicate, several tests in separate holes spaced uniformly over the proposed site) within the proposed absorption area prior to the approval of the lot.
- b. Subsurface exploration shall be made in the proposed absorption site. Exploration shall extend to a point at least ten feet (10') below the finish grade or to refusal.
- c. Each test hole shall be located by a key number on a topographical plan showing two-foot (2') contour intervals on land generally sloping two percent (2%) or less and a five foot (5') contour plan on land of generally greater slopes, at a scale of one inch equal to twenty feet (1" = 20').
- d. If in the opinion of the Health Officer, there is adequate information on the subdivision plan, subsurface exploration on an individual lot in a subdivision may not be required.
- e. A profile and construction plan of subsurface sewage or waste disposal systems shall be made showing profile of disposal system and construction details, at a scale of 1/4" = 1').

190.3

Procedure:

All percolation tests required shall be performed in accordance with the following:

- a. Dig or bore the holes with horizontal dimensions from four to twelve inches (4-12") and vertical sides to the depth of the bottom of the proposed absorption device. Holes can be bored with four-inch (4") diameter post-hole type auger.
- b. Roughen or scratch the bottom and sides of the holes to provide a natural surface. Remove all loose materials from the hole. Place about two inches (2") of coarse sand or fine gravel in the hole to prevent bottom scouring.
- c. Fill the hole with clear water to a minimum depth of twelve inches (12") over the gravel. By refilling or by supplying a surplus reservoir of water (automatic siphon), keep water in hole for at least four (4) hours, and preferably overnight. In granular soil, i.e., GW, GP, SW, or SP classified according to the "Unified Soils Classification" system (see Addendum), the test can be made after the water from one filling has seeped away.
- d. Percolation rate measurement should be made on the day following the saturation process, except in sandy soils.
- e. If water remains in the test hole after overnight saturation, adjust the depth to twelve inches (12") over the gravel. From a fixed reference point, measure the drop in water

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level, at approximately thirty (30) minute intervals over a four (4) hour period. The drop which occurs during the final thirty (30) minute period is used to calculate the percolation rate.

- f. If no water remains in the hole after overnight saturation add clear water to a depth of about twelve inches (12") over the gravel. From a fixed reference point, measure the height of the water surface at approximately thirty (30) minute intervals over a four (4) hour period, refilling the hole to a depth of six inches (6") when the percolation rate indicates the hole will run dry before the next reading is made. The drop which occurs during the final thirty (30) minute period is used to calculate the percolation rate.

Note: If a hole must be refilled to obtain a final thirty (30) minute reading, determine from the previous reading the water level drop during that interval. Add water until the level above the bottom equals this figure plus one-half inch (1/2"). Continue, measure drop during the final thirty (30) minute period.

- g. In sandy soils, or other soils in which the first twelve inches (12") of water seeps away in less than thirty (30) minutes after the overnight saturation period, the time interval between measurements can be taken as ten (10) minutes and the test run over a period of one (1) hour. The drop which occurs in the final ten (10) minute period is used to calculate the percolation rate.

200 *ENFORCEMENT*

- 200.1 No sewage disposal system shall be installed, altered or maintained in the Town of Litchfield, NH unless in conformity with the above regulations.
- 200.2 A permit for the installation and/or alternation of sewage or waste disposal system shall be obtained from the Health Officer prior to any work on any system. A minimum of 24 hours notice shall be given prior to the starting of the work. A plot plan showing the location of test holes, percolation rate and construction detail of the entire disposal system and a fee of \$5.00 shall accompany the permit application obtained from the Health officer.
- 200.3 A penalty of \$10.00 shall be imposed on the owner and/or the installer for failure to comply with these regulations. Each day of continuance shall constitute a new offense. Repeated violation by an installer shall prohibit him from applying for any installation in Litchfield for a period of one (1) year from the date of violation.
- 200.4 Inspection shall be made by the Health Officer when all the stone is in place but the pipe lines are exposed.

UNIFIED SOILS CLASSIFICATION

Symbol	Charter of Soil by Classification System
GW	Well-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.
GP	Poorly graded gravels of gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines.
GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures.
SW	Well-graded sands, gravelly sand, little or no fines.
SP	Poorly graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines.
SM	Silty, sand, sand silt mixtures.
S.C.	Clayey sands sand-clay mixtures.
G.C.	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixture.
M.L.	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity.
CL.(a)	Inorganic clay or low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays.
CL.(a)	Organic silts, and organic silty clays of low plasticity.
MH.(a)	Inorganic silts micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts.
CH.(a)	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.
CH.(a)	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts.
Pt.(a)	Peat and other highly organic silts.

(a) Denotes unsuitable soils for absorption systems.

300 *AN ORDINANCE GOVERNING INDIVIDUAL WATER SUPPLY FOR DOMESTIC USE*

Under the provisions of Chapter 147:1 of the NH RSA, the following regulations shall apply for governing the installation of individual water supply systems in order to protect the interest of and for the preservation of the public health of the Town of Litchfield, NH.

310 *OBJECTIVE*

To provide an individual water supply system which will assure an adequate supply of safe and palatable water, reasonable, durable and economic operation and maintenance, and be located and constructed to avoid contamination by any existing sewage disposal system or surface water.

320 *DEFINITIONS*

- 320.1 The word "well," as used in these regulations shall include any pit, pipe, excavation, casing, drill hole, or other source of water to be used for any purpose of supplying potable water in Litchfield.
- 320.2 The words "water systems", as used in these regulations, shall include pipes, valves, fittings, tanks, pumps, motors, switches, controls, and appurtenances installed or used for the purpose of storage, distribution, filtration, treatment or purification of water for any use whether or not inside of building.

330 WELLS

- 330.1 No well shall be constructed until a permit has been issued by the Health Officer.
- 330.2 The well contractor shall observe reasonable sanitary measures and precautions in the performance of his work in order to prevent pollution or contamination of the well.
- 330.3 Drilled Wells:
- a. 6" x 8" steel casing of schedule 40 pipe shall be required.
 - b. This casing shall be set sufficiently into solid bedrock to act as a seal to keep our surface water; a minimum of 6 feet shall be considered sufficient.
- 330.4 Dug, Driven and Wash Wells:
- Casing shall be sound, durable, water-tight material capable of sustaining the loads imposed and shall have at least 20 feet of sealed casing.
- 330.5 There shall be a separate well for each dwelling and it shall be a minimum of 100 feet from the leaching fields and set back 25 feet from all streets and lot lines.
- 330.6 Every well must supply adequate water for the purpose of which it is intended and shall give satisfactory evidence of continuing capability to do so. The following are guidelines for what will be considered satisfactory and may be varied by the Health Officer in cases where there is otherwise demonstrated an adequate supply of water for the purpose of which the well is intended.
- Water Supply Regulations:
- a. Washed wells, points, pits, or excavations shall give after a test pumping 5 gallons per minute.
 - b. A drilled second driven well shall give the following gallons per minute:
 - 100 feet deep - 5 gallons per minute
 - 200 feet deep - 3 gallons per minute
 - 300 feet deep - 2 gallons per minute
 - 500 feet deep - 1 gallons per minute
 - c. It should be noted that these flows may not meet F.H.A. or V.A. requirements.
- 330.7 Before being approved, a test of at least 4 hours duration after the well is developed shall be conducted to determine the yield and maximum drawdown of the well.
- 330.8 The Health Officer will require the submission of a water analysis report by an approved laboratory of the New Hampshire Water Supply and Pollution Control Commission and this report will be kept as a public record.
- 330.9 Maintenance, repair or replacement of existing wells will not require a permit.
- 330.10 A source of supply which comes from any formation which may be polluted, contaminated, fissured or creviced or which is less than 20 feet below the natural ground surface is not acceptable.

330.11 The surface of the ground above and around the well shall be graded to drain surface water away from the well.

The Health Officer or his agent will issue a permit as described in Section 330.1 upon the conditions heretofore described.

330.12 A twenty-four (24) notice is required to be given the Health Officer or his agent that said work is ready for inspection. Inspection will include the seal as outlined in Sections 330.3 and 330.4 and pump test as outlined in Section 330.7.

340 WATER SYSTEMS

340.1 There shall be a separate water system for each dwelling, providing not less than 50 gallons per person per day.

340.2 A well located within the foundation walls of a dwelling or commercial building is not permitted.

340.3 Pipe, pipe fittings and similar materials shall comply with the National Plumbing Code ASA-A 40.8 including its amendments.

340.4 Electric conductors and equipment installed shall comply with the latest edition of the National Electric Code NFPA #70.

340.5 Storage Tank:

- a. All pumps, motors and tanks shall be placed on a suitable foundation six (6) inches high and all equipment and parts of the system that may require adjustment or service shall be made readily accessible.
- b. Pressure storage tank shall have a minimum capacity of 42 gallons and be equipped with suitable pressure relief valve and cleanout plug located at the lowest point.

350 PUMP AND EQUIPMENT

350.1 Pump capacity shall not exceed the capacity of the well. It shall be capable of delivering the volume of water required in Section 330.6, Water Supply Regulations under normal operating pressure within the living unit.

350.2 Mount pump securely on suitable foundation to avoid objectionable noises or vibrations.

350.3 Pipe, pipe fittings and similar materials shall comply with the National Plumbing Code ASA-A 40.8 including its amendments.

340.4 Motor, drop pipe, foot valve, cylinder, storage tank and pressure switch shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

350.5 The Health Officer or his agent will require a satisfactory performance pressure and operating test of the system before final approval and the test must demonstrate that the system will deliver adequate pressure and volume consistent with the well and well requirements.

360 *CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY*

No certificate of occupancy shall be issued until all provisions of these regulations have been met. The required inspections and these regulations cannot be construed as a guarantee by the Town of Litchfield or its agents that the water system will function satisfactorily.

370 *ENFORCEMENT, FEE, PENALTY*

370.1 No individual water supply and system shall be installed in the Town of Litchfield, NH unless in conformity with the above regulations.

370.2 A permit for the construction of a well and/or water system shall be obtained from the Health Officer or his agent prior to performing any work. A fee of \$5.00 shall accompany the permit application obtained from the Health Officer or his agent.

370.3 The owner and/or installer, for failure to comply with these regulations, shall be liable for violation of these regulations punishable by a fine of not less than \$10.00 and not more than \$100.00

370.4 Effective Date:

The provisions of these regulations shall be placed in effect immediately.

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